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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/601,191	06/23/2003	Seung-June Yi	8737.046.00	6426
30827 7590 12/16/2008 MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP 1900 K STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20006			EXAMINER MOORE JR, MICHAEL J	
			ART UNIT 2419	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/601,191

Applicant(s)

YI ET AL.

Examiner

MICHAEL J. MOORE, JR.

Art Unit

2419

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 August 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 31-35, 37-45 and 47-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 31-35, 37-45 and 47-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 8/26/08 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims **31-35, 37-45, and 47-59** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holma et al. ("WCDMA for UMTS" cited in Applicant's submitted IDS) (hereinafter "Holma") in view of Takagi et al. (U.S. 6,965,580) (hereinafter "Takagi").

Regarding claim 31, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma also teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Holma also teaches the transmission of data units over FACH and/or DSCH channels as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

While *Holma* teaches the use of the above method for point-to-point service, *Holma* does not explicitly teach the use of this method to provide a point-to-multipoint service.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claims **32 and 37**, *Holma* does not teach a multimedia broadcast/multicast service.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **33**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not teach where the radio network temporary identifier is a MBMS RNTI.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of

Holma to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (MBMS RNTI) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **34**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **35**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation of a radio network temporary identity during RRC connection establishment, maintenance, and release as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4.

Regarding claim **38**, *Holma* further teaches the transmission of data units (PDUs) over FACH and/or DSCH channels as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claim **39**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a U-RNTI or C-RNTI (type) radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **40**, *Holma* further teaches an RNC that controls the establishment of an RRC connection as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 1.

Regarding claim **41**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma also teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Holma also teaches the transmission of data units over FACH and/or DSCH channels for reception by UE devices as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

While *Holma* teaches the use of the above method for point-to-point service, *Holma* does not explicitly teach the use of this method to provide a point-to-multipoint service.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claims **42 and 47**, *Holma* does not teach a multimedia broadcast/multicast service.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC

identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim 43, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not teach where the radio network temporary identifier is a MBMS RNTI.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (MBMS RNTI) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **44**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **45**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation of a radio network temporary identity during RRC connection establishment, maintenance, and release as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4.

Regarding claim **48**, *Holma* further teaches the transmission of data units (PDUs) over FACH and/or DSCH channels as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claim **49**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a U-RNTI or C-RNTI (type) radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **50**, *Holma* further teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claim **51**, *Holma* further teaches an RNC that controls the establishment of an RRC connection as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 1.

Regarding claims **52 and 53**, *Holma* further teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claims **54 and 55**, *Holma* further teaches the use of a TCTF field in MAC PDUs as spoken of on page 127, lines 13-15.

Regarding claim **56**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not teach where the radio network temporary identifier is a MBMS RNTI.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (MBMS RNTI) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claims **57 and 58**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (assignment) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **59**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a U-RNTI or C-RNTI (type) radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular

UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not explicitly teach the use of an identifier to identify a point-to-multipoint service among a plurality of point-to-multipoint services.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used to indicate a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used to indicate a multicast service (indicates particular multicast information) as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 8/28/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims **31 and 41**, Applicant argues that *Holma* does not teach or suggest "generating an identifier for indicating the point-to-multipoint service". Applicant also argues that *Holma* does not teach or suggest "receiving a data unit including an identifier which indicates the point-to-multipoint service via a Forward Access Channel (FACH) or a (Downlink Shared Channel) DSCH".

In the rejection above, it is stated that *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3, and that while *Holma* teaches the use of the above identifier for point-to-point service, *Holma* does not explicitly teach the use of an identifier to provide a point-to-multipoint service.

Takagi was therefore relied upon to provide the teaching of a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used to indicate a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used to indicate a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

Applicant argues that the "MAC identifiers" according to *Takagi*, are used as pointers to a time slot dedicated to a terminal or a multicast information, and that nowhere does *Takagi* teach the claimed limitations of claims **31** and **41**.

However, as provided above, the "MAC identifiers" of *Takagi* are used indicate either a unicast or a multicast service. *Takagi* teaches the concept of using different MAC layer identifiers to represent different types of communication service. It is held that it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the "MAC identifier" teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (in similar fashion to an RNTI for point-to-point service) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL J. MOORE, JR., whose telephone number is (571)272-3168. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:30am - 4:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jayanti K. Patel can be reached at (571) 272-2988. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael J. Moore, Jr./
Examiner, Art Unit 2419